LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Montpensier-Bourbon Duel.

Prince Henri's Funeral at Madrid.

Murder of an Italian General.

A Roving Religious Rascal.

A Female Reformer of the Right Sort

Grand Rout of Anthony, Dickinson & Co

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

EUROPE.

French, Spanish, and Italian by the Arrival of the Donau.

FRANCE.

The Pierre Bonaparte Trial. From Galignani's Messenger of Paris, March 22.

The trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte for voluntary homicide committed on Victor Noir at Auteuil commenced this day at Tours. The city presented an unusual aspect, and any one would imagine that some grand fete was in preparation. The weather was superb, and from the early morning the inhabitants of the neighbor-hood kept flocking in. The spectators crowded on the Place and under the portico of the Palaisde-Justice, although nothing particular was to be seen there. The shops in the Rue Royale, where photographs of Victor Noir and of Prince Pierre, as well as of the members of the High Court, are sold, were literally besieged.

Long before the opening of the proceedings the crowd outside the Palace of Justice had become immense, and by 9 o'clock every place reserved for the public was occupied, a portion of the audience consisting of elegantly-dressed ladies. Orders had been given not to admit any persons, even furnished with tickets, at a later hour than half-past 9 in, order to prevent any noise or confusion on the arrival of the judges.

The interior of the Court House has the form of an oblong parallelogram. At the upper end are seats for the seven judges, with the President. M. Glandaz, occupying the centre place. On the right side sits the Procureur Imperial, on the right side sits the Procured Imperial, and lateral benches close by accommodate the forty jurymen. On the left is placed the Chief Clerk, and facing the jury is the bench for the accused. Further on are the desks for the reporters. The centre of this part of the court is reserved for the advocates, behind whom are the supplementary jurymen. Outside the bar are reserved seats for 200 persons, and further back is standing room for about 150 others, and above these latter is a gallery able to contain about the same number of spectators. The judges entered at half-past 11, after

which Prince Pierre was brought in, dressed in black, and perfectly compased. The Registrar then read the royal decree convoking the High Court of Justice, and the ordinance of the Chamber of Accusations sending the Prince before the jury for trial. The calling over the names of the eighty-eight jurymen, the drawing of lots for those to serve, and other preliminary proceedings, next occupied about an hour. Eight jurors excused themselves in consequence of illness or being over seventy years of They are those of the Drome, the Herault, the Indre, the Basses-Alps, Eure-et-Loire, Ille-et-Vilaine, Saone-et-Loire, and Tarn-et-Garonne.

Their places having been filled, the jury en-tered the Court. President Glandaz then made a short address to the Court, and directed the Registrar to read

THE INDICTMENT,

which is thus worded:-On the 10th of January last, at about half-past 2 in the afternoon, MM. Yvan Salmon, commonly called Victor Noir, and Ulric de Fonvielle, editors of the Maracitlaise journal, proceeded to Auteuil, to the re-idence of Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte. They had undertaken to deliver him, on the part of M. Paschal Grozsset, a challenge on the occasion of a letter from the Prince inserted on the 30th of a letter from the Prince inserted on the 30th of December last in the Avenir de la Corse newspaper. M. Paschal Grousset pretended that he was insulted that letter, although he was not named therein, and required a reparation by means of a duel. He (M. Grousset) had accompanied his two seconds to Auteuil. On his side, Prince Pierre had the day before, January 9 sent a challenge to M. Rochefort, editor of the Marseillaise. on account of an article bearing the signature of "Lavigne," and wherein he was insignature of "Lavigne," and wherein he was in-suited. Whilst M. Paschal Grousset waited outside in the street with another person, whom he said he had met on the way and taken with him, MM. Noir and de Fouvielle were ushered into the Prince's presence. A few moments afterwards M. Victor Noir came staggering out of the house and sank on the flag-stones. Soon after M. de Fouvielle rushed out bareheaded, brandishing in his right hand a six-barrelled revolver, and shouting "Murder!" M. Noir was invended to carried into a neighboring another. was immediately carried into a neighboring apothe cary's shop, where he breathed his last without being able to utter a single word. He had received a gunshot wound in the region of the heart, and the a gonshot would in the region of the near, and the injury had caused a hemorrhage, producing almost instant death. The overcoat of M. de Fonvielle also bore the marks of a shot. What had taken place inside the Prince's house? What had been the circumstances of the scene which had just terminated so disastrously? Two versions are in presence, that of M. de Fonvielle and that of the Prince.

SPAIN.

# The Montpensier-Bourbon Duel-Feeling in

A Madrid letter of March 21, published in

The excitement caused by the death of Prince Henry de Bourbon is beginning to calm down, and the public are awaiting the result of the judicial inquiry now going on before the ex-amining judge of Getafe. There is every reason to believe that no criminal prosecution will be instituted against the Duke of Montpensier, and that the authorities will seek for a means of stifling the affair without acting in too open de fiance of the law. As for the political consequences which I have already pointed out they still exist; there is great irritation against the Duke among the republicans, and an increasing crowd of visitors at his residence. A journal makes the following pertinent reflections:—"The revo-lutionary leaders go about crying out in every tone, 'Down with the Bourbons,' and yet the candidates of each of the parties belong to that family. The Carlists have Don Carlos; the moderates, Prince Alphonso; the progressists. the Duke of Montpensler; and even the republicans had admitted into their ranks a Bourbon the unfortunate Prince Henry. The Spanlards may therefore well cry out, Down with the

the Piace of Death and Near the church -1 he Procession-Tone of the Populace. Madrid (March 16) Correspondence of London Times. The funeral of Don Enrique de Bourbon was solemnized yesterday. It was attended by none of the prominent men of the day, nor by any military display; yet it was witnessed by a greater number of people than any funeral I have ever seen in Spain. The route through greater number of people than any funeral I have ever seen in Spain. The route through which the procession had to pass—namely, Calle friendless woman? He said the Devil entered

FIRST EDITION | Atocha, Plaza Major, and Calle Toledo—through | the gate and over the farrous old bridge of the gate and over the famous old bridge of the same name to the Sacramental of San I dro-was lined with dense crowds, who, to their credit be it said, behaved in the most orderly manner, quite contrary to the evil forebodings of many. With the exception of the memorable 29th of September, 1868, I have never seen the Puerta del Sol so packed. There had been some fears of a disturbance, or, at any rate, an anti-Montpensier demonstration, owing to anonymous placards appearing on Monday night on the walls, merely announcing. "The funeral of the victim of his love of liberty and of the national independence will take place tomorrow at 1 o'clock. On the door of the house of the deceased

there appeared a placard which read thus:his race, who for speaking the truth died on the field of honor. R. L. P." The funeral was per-fectly non-political. It was at the expense and conduct of the Masonic lodges of Madrid, Don Enrique having been an advanced member. The line was opened by thirty policemen or "agents of public order" as they are called here. These had no weapons of any kind visible, but each carried a loaded revolver in his pocket and a sword under his great coat, as an incident which occurred at the cemetery gate subsequently proved. Two hundred hacheres—i. e., pauper men and boys—followed with lighted candies; then a band of music and twenty more policemen. Next came the hearse belonging to the Cemetery of San Isidre, for your readers must know that here the hearses belong to the cemeteries, and not to the undertakers. It had glass sides and top, so that the cefflu could be plainly seen. It was drawn by six black horses, and pre ceded by two of the Alcaldes of the Barrier. The coffin was of bronze, and said to be an exact copy of that in which Eurique's bitterest enemy, Narvaez, was buried. On the coffin were placed the sword, general's hat, and sash of the de-ceased, his Cross of Carlos III, and various Masonic emblems. It was said that when the clergy went to the house with the intention to oin in the funeral ceremonies they were so hor rified at these Masonic emblems and other signs of the "craft" about the room that they took away every emblem of the Church, and refused to accompany the body. One worthy cura, however, Senor Pullido, volunteered to perform the last rites, and accompanied the procession, walking arm-in-arm with the Duke of Sesa and Lieutenant Gudi, two relatives of the deceased, immediately behind the hearse. The cintas (long black ribbons attached to the coffin) were borne by four leading Freemasons. Some few republican Deputies, 500 or 600 members of the Masonic lodges, walking six abreast, followed; then another band of music, 1500 to 2000 citizens, and about twenty carriages closed the procession. As the body left the house the bands played a funeral march, when they changed to the "Marseillaise" on entering the Puerta del Sol, and recognizing Don Nicolas Maria Rivero, the present Minister of the Inte rior, in the balcony of the Principal. Loud clapping of hands from the assembled thousands greeted the tune. A few cries of "Muera Montpensier!" ("Death to Montpensier!") caused a commotion in the crowd, and they began to run; but the police and the better disposed people quickly restored order.

Murder of a General in his Room—Parliamentary Progress.

A telegram from Florence of the 20th of March furnishes the following reports:

In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday M. Biancheri took the chair. M. Farini announcement the statement of General Facellar his contraction of General Facellar his ing the assassination of General Escouler, he in-terpellated the Ministry on the point, in order that the country might know that the murder in question had not originated in political motives. M. Lanza replied that the murderer, whose name is Cattaneo, had killed the General in his room: that officer had obtained the nomination of the inspector of police in question to another place of residence, tter, being greatly annoved at the change, had applied to the Ministry to get the appointment cancelled, but without success; he then took revenge on the General. M. Lanza terminated by expressing deep regret at the loss of that superior officer, who had rendered great services to the country.

ROME.

### The Health of the Pope. The Paris Figaro says: -

An important fact has been communicated to us in a letter from Rome. It has frequently been stated since Pius IX has occupied the Papal throne that his health was failing, but hitherto the statements have been unfounded. We must now, however, give the fact as certain.
The health of Pius IX is declining. A foreign prelate, who was recently received in a private audience by the Sovereign Pontiff, was quite shocked by his appearance. "Alas!" exclaimed the prelate, "the proverb then is true, "Non vide bis annos Petri,," alluding to the Roman saving that no sovereign pontiff can reign longer than St. Peter, who occupied the pontifical chair during twenty-five years. IX is now in the twenty-fourth year of his

# A RELIGIOUS RASCAL.

A Hasty Marriage and What Came of It-

The Springfield (Mo.) Leader of a late date has the following narrative:-Briefly as possible we will narrate a piece of rascality committed in this city by a minister of

the M. E. Church. On the corner of Walnut and South streets is bakery and eating-house, kept by Mr. Sturn. In his employ was a respectable widow lady whose name we will not mention out of delicacy for her. During the session of the Conference of the Northern Methodist Church, one of the preachers, under the name of Neal, was in the habit of going to Sturn's for oysters, where he made the acquaintance of Mrs. M. He used every art to insinuate himself into her good

He was not put off with "nay;" every fresh rebuff seemed to awaken his determination more, and give a brighter glow to the eternal affection which he swore to her. They were married by Rev. Kirk Baxter in the presence of several witnesses. Two days of uninterrupted and blissful happiness passed over their headswithout a cloud to darken or a ripple to break the even tenor of their new-born affection. On Friday morning, Mr. O'Neal, the happy groom, said he had some articles of linen up in the city which he wished washed, and promising to re turn with them in a few minutes, left his young bride, with a warm kiss of love nestling on his hypocritical lip. Minutes grew into hours, hours lengthesed into half days, and she became anxious and impatient; concluded to go in search for him, fearing that, as a stranger, some one had decoyed him into a trap, set for unwary feet. She walked up South street, and dis covered the truant on the corner conversing with a friend; passed him smilingly, went to the Post Office, returned, and found him in the same spot, with carpet-bag in hand. She passed on home, and shortly after he followed. her "hubby" at the door, and unbody "hubby" at the door, and upbraided him playfully about the length of his "minutes. He appeared greatly agitated—his eyes red and filled with tears. She asked "what's the matter—are you drunk?" He replied, "I want to talk to you privately; let's go up stairs." After going up into their room he commenced raving, profaning, and weeping; handed her three letters, "which," he said, "will explain all." She commenced reading them, and the "more she read the them, and the "more she read the more her wonder grew." They were from his wife, addressed to her husband. It was then her

and prompted him. He then revealed the whole | SECOND EDITION depth of his villainy to her; said he was a mar-ried man, a preacher of the M. E. Church, and had been here attending the conference. His name was not O'Neal, as he had represented, but the Rev. J. W. Ogle. He had a wife and family, who were visiting their relatives in Car-liels. III. and had lived with him at Ash Growl lisle, Ill., and had lived with him at Ash Grove until recently. After confessing all these things, he asked her to go with him; if she would, he was willing to take her to some place where they were not known, change his name, and live with her as man and wife forever. She refused. He remained in the city that night and the next morning started on foot, it is sup-

## THE NEW LADY LECTURER.

Miss Edgarton Thinks Women Need Other Things More Than the Ballot. Miss Lillian S. Edgarton, debutante No. 3

made her appearance in New York last evening, at Cooper Institute. The young lady is tall, of graceful figure, fair hair, bright eyes, and regular features. She appeared upon the stage strikingly but tastefully attired. Mr. Greeley, in introducing her, said:-"There has been good deal of discussion on woman's sphere and her work, and much of it seems to me unpro-Her work is what she can do usefully and well, and must be determined by trial. Miss Edgarton began the reading of her essay in a resonant contralto tone, with well-modulated

inflections, and striking dramatic gesticulations.

Woman is coming, she said, but not in the way asserted by the ladies of the suffrage ranks.

Those who have little confidence in woman's self-helping ability, and who look upon Government as the source of illimitable benevolence, commit three grand mistakes: First, they underrate woman's power and possibilities; second they would purify politics by increasing the number without improving the quality of the voters; third, they expect from woman legislation what it might not accomplish. Women will never get the ballot until the

majority want it. If they would gain moral and intellectual power, they themselves must strike the blow. To be consistent in their appeals, the women should insist on the moral and intel-lectual voting qualifications. If it is desired to purify politics, there is no other way to do it than to improve the voters. It takes a John Morrissey constituency to send a John Morrissey to Congress. Women are the moral educators of the race. She controverted Mr. Beecher's as-sertion that universal suffrage is safe if followed sertion that universal suffrage is safe it followed by education. She thought that education should come first. "If we ever vote," said Miss Lillian earnestly, "let us exercise the privilege as a reserve power." She described a "party man" as one of strong likes and dislikes, who is capable of hero worship. Women possess all those elements which make the party man in a tenfold degree greater than the man. She betenfold degree greater than the man. She be lieved that the average man is as good as the average woman. If Patrick sells his vote for a glass of whisky, Bridget might do the same for love of a bright purple bonnet with blue strings. She emphatically advocated educated suffrage In view of a career of women lobbyists and woman repeaters in New Jersey, it was not unsafe to take it for granted that what corrupts man corrupts woman. She hoped that the trial would never occur. Woman in politics would be subject to the bribery of her feelings. She is superior to man in the intensity of her affective to the subject to the subject to the bribery of her affective to man in the intensity of her affective to the subject to the subjec tional nature. The suffragists declare that women must hold office. As every boy is trained to anticipate becoming a judge or President, so every girl will be trained to like possibilities. Home, with all its hallowed associations, already too much neglected, will be made almost up endurable. The suffrage leaders claim that universal suffrage will give woman greater self-respect and freedom. If they are now slaves to fashion, they will then be greater slaves to the party. Woman must first acquire independence of thought, and then exert it; and if she lacks this in entering the political states are the states of th tical arena, she cannot get it there. She thought deprecated the expression of women of unauthorized and unkind expressions of opinion regarding other women. Legislation which was unjust to women is fast disappearing. All that should be asked is domestic and social equality, with the abolition of a few disabilities in law With equal education woman herself would

solve every problem. Referring to the idea of the suffrage people that the ballot would be the grand panacea for every evil, she said that they would never be fit for that ballot while they maintained this golden dream. They should want the ballot, if at all, only when they will be prepared for it. They should all bear in mind that they were to be the framers and formers of character, the arbiters of society, the moral lawgivers of the race, and if never queens on political thrones, vexed with party strife, fretted and disappointed with the rivalry of politicians, or perhaps disgraced and dishonored by party intrigue, they would still be queens on domestic and social thrones, with little fear of insurrection among their subjects or of banishment from their dominions. She concluded by predicting the triumphant close of

woman's struggles towards self-help.

The audience was large aud quite sympathetic. The Woman's Parliament was sented on the platform by Mrs. Croly, Mrs. Blake, and M'me Demorest and husband. A sprinkling of woman suffrage believers was observable in the audience. So much incensed did one of these become with Miss Edgarton's ideas of the ballot, that she walked out, remarking that "she wasn't going to stay there any longer to listen to such stuff."

# FROM EUROPE.

London, April 2-11:30 A. M.—Consols, 93% for both money and account. American securities quiet; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 913; of 1865, old, 90%; of 1867, 89%; 10-40s, 87%. American stocks quiet; Eric Railroad, 21%; illinois Central, 114%; Great Western, 28. Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, April 2-1130 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 10½d.; middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, April 2.—Calcutta Linseed quiet and steady. Refined petroleum dull. Linseed Oil, £32 5s. Turpentine, prime at 30s. 6d.@31s. BREMEN, April 2 .- Petroleum closed active last HAMBURG, April 2 .- Petroleum closed flat last

night at 15 mare bancos 4 schillings.

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, April 2-1 P. M.—Consols closed at 93 % for both money and account. United States five-twenties of 1862, 91 %; of 1865, old, 90 %; of 1867, 89 %; 10-40 s, 87 %. Erie kaliroad, 21; Illineis Central, 114 %; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, April 2-1 P. M.—Cotton closes steady; middling polarity, 107 %; middling polarity, 107 %; middling polarity. middling uplands, 10%d.; middling Orleans, 11%d. The sales have been 12 000 bales, including 5000 bales for speculation and export. Pork firm at

PARIS, April 2.-The Bourse opened dull; Rentes. ANTWERP, April 2 .- Petroleum opened flat and New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, April 2.—Stocks dull. Money ensy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 111½. Five-twentics, 1862, coupon, 110; do. 1864, do., 108½; do. 1865, do., 108½; do. 1867, 108½; do. 1868, 109; 1040s, 100; Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton Co., 50; Cumberland preferred, 31½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 91½; Eric, 25; Reading, 97½; Adams Express, 61; Michigan Ceutral, 119½; Michigan Southern, 87½; Hinois Central, 140; Cieveland and Pittsburg, 99; Chicago and Rock Island, 119½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 193; Western Union Telegraph, 81½.

Cotton Market.

Galveston, Texas, April 2.—Cotton flat; good ordinary, 17% @18. Sales to-day, 260 bales; receipts, 760; exports coastwise, 489; stock on hand, 31,482; receipts of the week, 4714; exports to Great Britain, 1483; to the continent, 1430; coastwise, 2051; sales, 128; bales. sales, 1180 bales.

-A resident of Kentucky is 115 years old. He

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

A Calamity Huntingdon, Pa.

Two Men Drowned.

A Letter from Jefferson Davis.

Denial of the Davis-Cameron Story.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE STATE.

Fad Calamity-Two Men Drowned-

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
HUNTINGDON, Pa., April 2.—A sad case of drowning occurred here this morning at 8 o'clock. Two men, named David Westbrook and John Hoffman, were coming down the Juniata river in a skiff, when it struck the Broad Top trestle-work and broke in two, precipitating the men into the river, which was very high from recent rains. The men tried to swim to the shore, calling piteously for help. A number of persons near heard their cries, and came to the shore and threw out planks in order to save them; but all attempts failed. Westbrook sank about one hundred feet from the shore, and Hoffman, who swam to within fifty feet of the shore, made an effort to take off his hat, when he also sank and was drowned. Hoffman leaves a wife and four children, and Westbrook a wife. The river was about six feet high, and a current running at the rate of eight miles an hour. The bodies were not seen after they sank.

## PENN SYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, April 2 .- The Senate not in session. House.

Among the bills favorably reported were the fol-

lowing:—
Senate bill preventing contagion in small-pox.
House bill for the abolition of capital panishment.
This is reported exactly as prepared by Mr. Bovee,

House bill incorporating Heliumers' League, which was passed by request of Mr. Bunn.
benate bill fixing the roads, etc., in Fairmount penate bill fixing the roads, etc., in Fairmount Park was reported with an amendment authorizing the commissioners to purchase so much of the Ridge road turnpike as lies between the Wissahickon creek and Dauphin street. Flso, so much of the Cresheim Turnpike as lies between Perkiomen Turnpike and the Wissahickon creek, with the privilege, also, to purchase not less than fifteen acres of land on the line of said Cresheim Turnpike for a concourse for Fairmount Park. Damages therefor shall be ascertained and agreed upon by negotiation or assessed by jury in the manner pro-

negotiation or assessed by jury in the manner provided in respect to property taken within said bark. House bill appointing an inspector of machinemade bricks was reported negatively.

House bill repealing the Definquent Tax bill of last week was reported with a negative recommendation from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, Senate bill authorizing two or more railroads to endorse the securities of other railroads was passed. House supplement to the act opening Diamond street was reported favorably. This bill does not allow the street to be opened through the Odd-

Fellows Cemetery, unless the managers first give their consent. House bill making it a penal offense to prohibit the sale of newspapers on public conveyances on ac-count of their religious or political opinions was re-

ported negatively.

Mr. Bunn moved to recommit the Diamond street bill to the committee. He said that when the first bill on this subject had been before the House he had opposed it for the reason that it destroyed to a great extent the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, and on his motion it had been voted down. Advantages was afterwards taken of his absence, and the bill had been reconsidered and passed. He was and always had been opposed to any bill that interfered with the Odd Fellows' or any other cemetery, and now asked the House to kill the supplement, which was

A difficulty arising from the usual reckless way of doing business here took place. A certain bill rela-tive to the Pittsburg and Ormsby Railway was re-ported from the Passenger Railway Committee. Mr. Mooney called attention to the fact that it had never been before that committee. Finally, it appeared that the original bill had gone to the wrong commitce, and was still in its hands. Meanwhile, a second bill, supposed to be a copy of the first, had been pre-pared and marked according to the usual system, and sent to the Clerk's desk. "The extraordinary fact then became apparent that two bills exactly similar, and both bearing the marks of being originals, were in the House. The genuine bill was at length selected.

At a mpt was made to report an act extending the limits of the borough of St. Clair, but Mr. Josephs objected, and the bill was defeated.

Mr. Hong reported favorably an act declaring Philadelphia to be the capital of the State in case Councils provide the necessary buildings, and so mr. Hong, incorporating the North Penn Market

Company. Also, incorporating Butchers' and Drovers' Bank. Also, for an additional alderman in the Twenty-second ward. Also, curbing Sixth street north of Germantown road. Mr. Albright, exempting the Mechanics' Hall in Nineteenth ward from taxation. Mr. Dailey, incorporating the Public Trust Com-

Mr. Cloud, incorporating the Gold Hill and Silver Mining Company. Passed. Mr. Leslie, incorporating the Market Bank of Phi-

Mr. Josephs, giving advertisements in the Legal Gazette the same effect as those in the Intelligencer, Mr. Elliott, an act repealing the Delinquent Tax

Mr. Elliot moved to suspend the orders and pass the bill. This required a two-thirds vote, and was not agreed to. Those voting in favor of suspending

Yeas-Messrs, Adaire, Albright, Yeas—Messrs. Adaire, Albright, Ames, Armstrong, Bolleau, Bowman, Brown, Buffington, Craig, Dimmick, Elliott, Godshalk, Johnson of Crawford, Johnson of Philadelphia, Josephs, Keech, Keene, Kerr, Leonard, Leslie, Longnecker, McJunkin, McMahon, Miller of Allegheny, Miller of Philadelphia, Parsons, Reinoehl, Schuatterly, Schwartz, Scott, Stephens, Wheeler, White, Wiley, and Strang, Speaker.

Speaker.

Nays—Messrs. Beans. Brobst, Chamberlain, Church, Dalley, Fulton, Hill, Hong, Hursh, Keffer, Leidig, atcCreary, Marshal, Myer, Porter, (Cambria), Porter, (York), Sedgewick, (Schuylkill), Smith, Snyder, Steele, (Armstrong), Stone Yeas, 36, nays, 22.

So the question was determined in the negative.

Mr. Comly, incorporating the Pennsylvania Farmers' hay and Straw Market.

Also, providing that when a majority of the pro-perty owners on any street shall agree to pave, the Commissioner of Highways shall award a contract to any competent person.

Mr. Josephs called up the Legal Gazette bill, which

Mr. Hong's bill prohibiting bone boiling establish-ments in the Twenty-second ward was passed. Adjourned until Mondsy afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Stenmbont Snagged.

MEMPHIS, April 2 .- The steamer Thomas E H. Allen, from Little Rock for this port, struck a log in Swan Lake yesterday, and sunk in four feet of water. She will be raised to-day. Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, April 2.—Cotton firmer at 22%e. asked.
Flour firmer, with an improved demand; Howard street superfine, \$4.02%@5; do. extra, \$5.12%@6; do. family, \$6.25@5; do. extra, \$5.12%@550; do. extra, \$5.50%@5; do. family, \$6.75.28.75; Western superfine, \$4.02%@5; do. extra, \$5.12%@550; do. family, \$6.66.75. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania red. \$1.29; Maryland, \$1.35@1.45. Corn—receipts small and in fair demand; white, \$1.02.21.05; yellow, \$1.01.21.02. Oats steady at 56.656; Rye dull at 95c.@\$1. Provisions firm at yesterday's figures. Whisky—better feeling at 98c.@\$1.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cameron-Davis Story-A Contradiction. Washington, April 2 .- A letter received here recently from Jefferson Davis alludes to the statement made by Senator Cameron in the Senate, that when Davis withdrew Cameron had told him that a negro would succeed him. Mr. Davis says that Senator Cameron made no such statement to him at that or any other time; that he made no remarks at the time Mr. Davis retired other than the expression of his good wishes. He also states that he has expected Mr. Cameron, as a matter of duty to himself and to truth, to deny having made the statement in the Senate imputed to him by the newspapers.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

quote its statements literally.

bave seen the letter from Mr. Davis, and

Grand Jury Presentment.

Grand Jury Presentment.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

This morning the Grand Jury for the March term made their final presentment. They have acted upon 342 bills, of which 249 were returned true bills and 93 were ignored.

They visited the public institutions and spoke of them in the same manner as preceding grand juries have for the last three years.

Upon a new matter the Grand Jury speak thus:—We desire to say that our attention was called by the District Attorney to a petition numerously signed by property owners and residents of South Broad street and vicinity, that they have long been tolerating, unjustly as they believe, a nuisance in the abandoned railrand tracks, unused turnouts, deep gutters between the tracks, much of the time filled with water, etc., as to make the street south of with water, etc., as to make the street south of South street almost impassable. In visiting the place referred to we found the street in a very bad condition, and are free to say that the petitioners have just cause to complain. There is certainly great danger from business and pleasure travel of vehicles of any kind breaking down. Several instances of severe accidents occurring were related. We feel it a duty to report the very bad condition of the street and to recommend that the proper subjective subjective street and to recommend that the proper subjective street and to recommend that the proper subjective subjective street and the proper subjective su the street and to recommend that the proper autho-

rities give early attention to it.

In conclusion, we desire to refer to the number of bills ignored. We regret that in some cases it was not in our power to require the alderman to pay the costs, many bills presented to us were of such trivial character, and many so devoid of testimony; while again others were returned to the District while again others were returned to the District Attorney and presented to us, where the plaintiff had stated he had no desire to prosecute the case further, and to this end would pay and satisfy all the expenses attendant upon the hearing before the alderman, understanding no re-turn would be made, and dismissed the matter from turn would be made, and dismissed the matter from his mind, when to his surprise he would find himself summoned before the Grand Jury. We believe that justice to the community demands the proper infliction of the penalty of the law where it has been violated, and no person should shrink from the proper discharge of his duty in bringing the offender before the proper tribunal.

[This may occasion a false idea among the magistrates, and in the community, and for this reason it may be proper to state that the right of committing magnistrates to settle prosecutions brought before

magistrates to settle prosecutions brought before them is limited to simple cases of assault and bat-tery, and misdemeanors, where the injury and damage of the party complaining is not charged to have been done with intent to commit a felony, or is not an infamous crime. The criminal procedure act, Purdon's Digest, 251, sect. 9, explains what proceed-ings in such cases are necessary.

The Mercantile Library and the Sunday Ques-tion. Court of Common Pleas—Judge Allison.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Allison.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex rel. John C. Granger vs. The Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library Company, being an application on the part of the relator for a mandamus upon the respondents to compel them to keep the library open on Sucday, Mr. Briggs this morning filed the answer of the respondents. It will be remembered that the case was first brought before Judge Read at Nisi Prins, and was dismissed because the Common Pless had jurisdiction in the matter. The answer filed by the respondents is substantially the same as was made before Judge Read, already published by us, with the following additional matter:—

us, with the following additional matter:—
"That on the 3d day of September, 1868, upon petition duly presented, your Honorable Court decreed that the charter of said company, as is then existed, be amended, inter alia, by striking therefrom these

words:- "Section 6. That the company shall have full power, at any general meeting of the stockholders, to make such by-laws as may be deemed necessary for the better regulation of the company; provided such by laws zare not repugnant to nor inconsist-ent with the Constitution and laws of this state or of the United States'

"And substituting in ileu thereof these words:—
"Section 5. The Board of Directors shall have full power to make and alter such rules and by-laws as they may deem necessary for the well-being and due management of the affairs of the company: Provided, Such by-laws are not repugnant to nor in-consistent with this charter, or with the Constitution and laws of this States, or of the United

Wherefore your respondents are advised and wherefore your respondents are advised and believe, and so allege, that said amendment by striking out section 6 of the old charter and incor-porating section 5 of the present in the text thereof, expressly took from the steckholders all legislative power touching the making of by-laws and rules for the government of the company, and conferred such power upon the said Board of Directors." In view of these premises, the respondents prayed that the Court might discharge the rule at the costs

Sentenced. Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Pierce and Paxson, Frank Quick, who was convicted of mansiaughter in taking the life of Dennis Corkery on the night of January 13, was this morning sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for four years,

Libel for Wages. United States District Court in Admiralty—Judge Cadwalader. John Zoll, William Thomas, Charles Kelley, Frank Moro, and James Griffin vs. Angus W. Caun, Master of the bark Frank Lovitt.

This was a libel for wages and for discharge of the Ins was a noel for wages and for discharge of the libellants as seamen on the British bark Frank Lovitt, lately arrived from Rotterdam. Their allegation was that they had only shipped for the trip from Rotterdam to Philadelphia, here to be pa'd off and discharged, and that the conduct of the Master was cruel and unofficerlike.

The defendant denied these averments, and corporated the apparent filed to the libel by M.

roborated the answer filed to the libel by M. J. Mitcheson, Esq., for the bark, by exhibiting to the Court the shipping articles, duly signed by all of the libeliants, and attested by the British consuls at Rotterdam and Helvoetsluys, setting forth that they had shipped "on a voyage from Rotterdam to Philadelphia and back to a final port of discharge in the United Kingdom or continent of Europe." The answer also set forth that the whole controversy had been investigated, and decided against by the British been investigated, and decided against by the British een investigated, and decided against by the British Consul at this port. Libel dismissed.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, April 2, 1870. (
During the present week we regret to have

to record the fact that several business houses of some note, and hitherto considered in good standing with the community, have been forced to suspend. The failures in question, however, we are glad to be able to note, are not heavy, nor will the losses sustained prove of a character to create any serious distrust of the mercantile credit of the city. These occurences are comparatively rare among us, considering the enormous amount of capital embarked in every branch of trade and industry, but this very fact tends to heighten the importance of failures in our city, which in others would pass almost unnoticed. Hence we are not surprised to find that lenders to-day are disposed to scrutinize with more than usual caution the standing and credit of all applicants for loans, and this fact adds to the difficulty of obtaining favors without ample indorsements. In other respects, however, the money market works with its accustomed case, and is abundantly supplied. Call loans, as a natural consequence, are again getting into greater favor with all classes of lenders. Former rates continue unchanged.

Government bonds are comparatively quiet but steady at last night's closing quotations.

At the Stock Board the amount of business transacted was very light, but yesterday's closing

Gold is dull and steady, ranging between 11134

figures were pretty well maintained. Sales of State 6s, third series, at 117½. City 6s are without change. Sales of the new issue at 102½. There was some inquiry for Lehigh gold loan; sales at 80

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

—The following is an official statement of deposits and coinage at the Mint of the United States, Phila-delphia, during the menth of March:—

Total deposits...... \$286,156.86 COINAGE BXECUTED. GOLD. No. of Pieces, \$14,972.68 Total.....SILVER. \$14,979.68 \$81,950°00 27,875°00 15,087°50 Dollars.
Half-dollars.
Quarter Dollars.
Dimes
Half Dimes.
Three-cent Pieces.
Fine Bars. 24,205.45 Total. 841,800
NICKEL 470,000 \$198,494.95 Five-cent Pieces...... Total 920,000
RECAPITULATION. \$87,000.00 Gold Coinage. Base Coinage..... 920,000

Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, April 1, 870.

JAMES POLLOCK, Director.

\$250,467.63

Total No. of Pieces .... 1,761,300

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, April 2.—Cloverseed continues in good emand, and fully 600 bushels sold at \$8.75 for good up to \$9-28 for choice, an advance. Timothy is firm at \$6@6-25. Flaxseed cannot be quoted over \$2-25. Bark-No. 1 Quercitron is offered at \$27 per ton, without finding buyers.

There is no new feature to present in the Flour market, there being very little demand, except from the home consumers, who purchased 400@500 barrels, in lots, at \$4.37%@4.50 for superfine; \$4.62%@4.75 for low grade and choice fews, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$5@5.50 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$5.25@6 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; and \$6.25@7.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$4.50@4.62% per barrel.

The Wheat market is quiet, there being no demand.

\$4.50@4.62½ per barrel.

The Wheat market is quiet, there being no demand except for prime lots, which are scarce and command full prices. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1.25@1.25. Rye is held at 91@93c. for Western, and 500 bushels Pennsylvania at \$1. Corn is in steady request and firm at the recent advance. Sales of \$500 bushels yellow in the cars and from store at \$1.01@1.03. Oats are scarce and firm; 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 57@50c.

Whisky is steady, with sales of wood and ironbound at \$1.01@1.02.

 A Boston paper publishes a column on Leigh Hunt. It does not mention General Grant, although he once turned his columns on a Lee

hunt, and brought down the game. -The New Orleans Times says that ever since the termination of the war the mind of Hon-Pierre Soule has been unsettled, but during the last two years it has been completely unhinged. The once great orator, unequalled advocate accomplished jurist and scholar, dwindled into a helpless and hopeless imbecile, and passed the last two years of his life in the most frivolous imbecile manifestations of the complete overthrow of his once magnificent powers.

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Telegraph.)
New York, April 2.—Arrived, steamship Columbia, from Glasgow.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 2.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark New York, from Matanzas. Sailed, brig Three Sisters, for Alexandria. Passed out—Bark Northwood, for San Domingo; schr Valeria, for Cuba. U. S. steamer Frolic, from New York, passed

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... APRIL 2 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M......44 | 11 A. M......50 | 2 P. M......50

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Schr Pennsylvania, Ewing, Newport, J. C. Scott & Schr Pennsylvania, Ewing, Newport, J. C. Scott & Sons.

Sons.

Schr Jas. M. Vance, Burdge, Cambridgeport, do. Schr Brandywine, Adams, Newport, do. Schr Quickstep, Smith, Lynn, do. Schr Rafe E. Rich, Doughty, Charleston, S. C., do. Schr R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, Portsmouth, NH., do. Schr R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, Portsmouth, NH., do. Schr Jessie S. Clark, Clark, Charleston, S. C., do. Schr M. C. Lyons, Corson, Boston, Repplier, Gordon & Co.

Schr John Shay, Fisher, Boston, Schr E. & L. Marts, Maris, Boston, Schr Elvie Davis, Hand, Chelsea, Schr Emily and Jennie, Hewitt, Salem, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Isabelia Thompson, Endicott, Providence, do.
Schr J. S. Weldon, Crowell, Providence, do.
Schr Hamburg, Westcott, Norwalk, do.
Schr Clarabel, Nickerson, Hyannis, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, 12 days from Charleston, with cotton, lumber, etc. to captain. Experienced very heavy weather the whole passage.
Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, S days from Lane's Cove, with granite to Barker & Co.
Schr Clyde, Gage, 5 days from Rockport, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr E. G. Sawyer, Keen, 7 days from Calais, Me., with laths to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr A. Heaton, Phinney, from New York.
Schr Rachel Miller, Williams, from Providence.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 2. — No light boats leave in tow to-night.

Fannie, with grain, for New Brunswick.

Baltimore Branch Office, April 1.—The follow-

Baltimore Branch Office, April 1.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
J. J. Munger, W. Hart, J. H. McGilvra, Anna Bennett, J. C. Rasback, S. W. Jerome, and Dreadnaught, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, April 2.—Barge Great Eastern, with salt, left list night for New York. The E. C. Potter, with coal, left last night for New Castle.

L. S. C. MISCELLANY.

Schr Izetta, at this port yesterday from Sagua, had very heavy weather most of the passage, and was 17 days north of Hatteras with very severe gales. 13th ult., lat. 32 08, long. 17 44, experienced a very heavy gale from SW., lost foreboom, split sails, and sustained other damage, but did not lose deck load, as before reported.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Schr Clara, Mulford, remained at Kingston, Ja.;
19th ult., for Philadelphia yia Savanna-la-Mar, ready.